

the disk; the anterior angles are moderately prominent and acute; the sides are distinctly margined, broadly so in front, as if impressed above the anterior angles; rectilinear, except near the anterior angles, where they are gently arcuate. The elytra are less convex, rather more straight at the sides; the striæ are scarcely so well marked; and the punctuation of the interstices is finer. The legs are very long, pitchy.

Hab. Pekin. B.M.

XLII.—*Description of a new Cornuted Species of Cetoniidæ from North-eastern India.* By J. WOOD-MASON, Deputy Superintendent, Indian Museum, Calcutta.

[Plate XVII. figs. A, B, C.]

Mycteristes microphyllus, n. sp.

♂. Slender. Above obscure bronzy, with dull greenish reflections, and sparsely clothed with minute white brown appressed squamiform setæ; legs and under surface more brilliant and redder bronzy, without green reflections, but with a similar clothing of setæ, which are longer and denser on the thorax; exposed outer ends of abdominal terga densely clothed with white brown setiform scales; tarsi black. Clypeus concave, with its anterior angles pointed, produced, and somewhat divergent; its front margin armed with a short and broad-stalked small subcrescentic process, which is slightly transversely concave behind and correspondingly convex in front. The crown of the head produced horizontally over the clypeus into a short, truncated, triangular, lamellar process, divided at its extremity into two rounded points by a median notch. Pronotum unarmed. Mesosternal process very short, porrected in front, not produced downwards beyond the level of the sternum. Abdomen grooved along the middle below. Fore tibiæ externally tridentate; four posterior ones bidentate, as in *M. rhinophyllus*.

Length from extremity of cephalic horn to end of abdomen 19 millims.; breadth across bases of conjoined elytra 7.75 millims.

While I was in England on furlough in 1877-78, Mr. E. W. Janson showed me an insect which I at once recognized as the female; it differs from the male in having the clypeus, as in *M. rhinophyllus*, simple, but, as far as I recollect, in no other point of any moment.

From the Javan *M. rhinophyllus* the present species differs in the small amount of sexual differentiation it has undergone (the pronotum being hornless, and the colour and general form the same in both sexes, and the azygous horn on the front of the clypeus in the male being short and inconspicuous), in having the mesosternal process directed forwards instead of downwards, in colour, in its slenderer form, and probably also in the crown of the head in the male being produced into a bilobed horizontal plate-like process overhanging the clypeus.

Hab. The specimen was presented to me several years ago by my friend and colleague Mr. Geoffrey Nevile, who had received it from Mr. W. Robert, of the Topographical Survey of India, by whom it was captured in the Naga hills, one of the hill-ranges of North-eastern India.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XVII. FIGS. A-C.

Fig. A. *Mycteristes microphyllus*, nat. size.

Fig. B. Upper view of the head, enlarged.

Fig. C. Outline of the extremity of the clypeus, viewed from below; drawn to scale under a Ross's 3-inch.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTICE.

Manual of the New-Zealand Coleoptera. By Capt. THOMAS BROUN.
Published by command. Wellington: James Hughes. 1880.

A **STOUT** volume of 640 pages on the beetles of New Zealand, published at the expense of the local government, marks an era in the scientific history of the colonies. If we except Ceylon, no other British possession has shown itself so far above "the miserable theory of money on the ledger being the primary rule for empires, or for any higher entity than city-owls and their mice-catching."

Capt. Broun has laboured under immense difficulties. With few books and no opportunity of comparing his "new species," he has given very fair descriptions (beyond, indeed, the European average) of such as he believes to be undescribed. The author, moreover, living in the island of Kawau, had not even an opportunity of revising the proof-sheets of his work, although this has been ably done for him; and, as might be expected, he has not been able to satisfy himself as to the generic location of many of his species, nor has he always been fortunate in the names he has applied to them. We are sorry Dr. Hector, who appears to have seen the work through the press, did not suggest to Capt. Broun to change them.

The plan of the writer has been to give the original descriptions of various authors; and these are generally supplemented by re-